

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1786.

WHEREAS the estates of Matthias Aspden, Thomas Bulla, Francis Armstrong and William Armstrong, late of the county of Chester, having by due course of law been forfeited and seized to the use of this state, I the subscriber, Agent for said county, do hereby give notice, that the estates of said Matthias Aspden, Thomas Bulla, Francis and William Armstrong, consisting of the following tracts of land, viz.

Matthias Aspden's, 150 acres and buildings, in the township of Newtown; on this plantation is a good orchard, 10 or 12 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made, a good stream of water running through the plantation, near half woodland.

Thomas Bulla's, 200 acres and buildings, in Sadsbury township; this plantation is well improved, and the farm good.

Francis and William Armstrong's, being one half of 200 acres and buildings, in Sadsbury, undivided, chiefly woodland. All which will be sold by public vendue, at the Court-house, in Chester, on the 29th day of April next. The sale to begin at twelve o'clock. The terms of sale according to law, viz. one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises to revert to the state, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth part of the purchase money; the remainder to be paid in one month. Officers and soldiers depreciation certificates to be received in payment, or cash.

And I, as Agent, do also, pursuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the said premises, or any of them, and the creditors of the said Matthias Aspden, Thomas Bulla, Francis and William Armstrong, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Justices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be forever barred from the recovery thereof.

March 27, 1786. THOMAS LEVIS, Agent.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in the township of Northampton (near the town of Mount-holly) in the county of Burlington and state of New-Jersey, on the night of the 14th instant March, an Irish servant man, named JAMES ELLIOT, (a baker by trade) about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has long black hair and sometimes wears it tied, he is of a fourth countenance, fresh coloured, with light eyes; had on and took with him a suit of yellow jean cloaths something faded, a greyish coloured great coat with a corduroy cape, a new castor hat, with a middle size brim, bound with velvet, a pair of boots some worn and have both been torn above the counter across the seam, and stitched up again, a pair of neat leather shoes half worn, with a pair of plain plated buckles, one of the anchors twisted out of its proper shape, he also took with him a razor, razor-strap and case, strap and case numbered, and on the left side of the case is the maker's name John Linch, and the two first letters of the subscriber's name, the latter with paler ink than the former, he took with him sundry cloaths hardly known, and probably he will dispose of some of them for money, as he has none to my knowledge. Whoever secures said servant so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, by

JOHN COOPER \$

N. B. It is supposed he is in company with George and William Thomas, who are Englishmen, and follow ditching.

Buckingham, Bucks County, Third-month 23, 1786.

WAS found in the wood, on the night of the 11th inst. a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, seven or eight years old, with a star and snip, paces and trots, with a saddle and bridle, and a bag with feed; likewise a wallet, with two pair of stockings, one pair lately washed and not dry, two rope halters and a bridle, with some other things, supposed to be left there by a certain man who was seen carrying some hay from the subscriber's barn, near William Bennett's tavern. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

AMOS BRADSHAW.

To be SOLD at public Sale,

On the premises, the 10th day of April next, A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Springfield township, Chester county, containing 149 and half acres, adjoining lands of Lewis Davis, Owen Roads and others; there is on said place a good stone dwelling-house, a stone spring-house, a good frame barn, and other out-houses, fruit trees of most kinds of fruit, about 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made; the place is in good repair, and there is a sufficiency of woodland to supply the place with timber. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known on the day of sale, by the subscribers, living in Darby township, Chester county. The sale to begin at one o'clock.

BENJAMIN BONSALL,
JOSEPH BONSALL.

IN the Pennsylvania Gazette, bearing date the 8th of this instant, a certain Isaiah Keith presumptuously published an advertisement, setting forth that a certain John Fowler, of Lancaster county, did obtain two notes of him illegally, each note to the amount of twenty-five pounds; these are to certify that I will prove that I legally obtained the notes of another person, to whom he gave said notes for my use, for the payment of two lots of ground, for which I have his titles ready at any time when the agreement is complied with. And all other persons that have given their obligations to me for lots of ground laid out on that tract of land, known by the name of Gibbon's farm and mill, to come and pay the money, and receive their titles before the first day of April next, as they will be proceeded against as the law directs, on their refusing titles when tendered to them. And do further promise that no person shall pay any money to me, nor any of their obligations assigned to any person whatsoever, the complying with the articles, but each purchaser to pay their money to the Prothonotary of Lancaster county, or any other fit person, of whom they shall be assured their titles are good in respect of any judgments or mortgages entered in the office of said county.

March 13, 1786.

JOHN FOWLER.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, at the old Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain new two story Brick House, situate at the south west corner of Third and South (or Cedar) streets, being 20 feet front on Third-street, and 30 feet on South-street; and also a Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, 20 feet in length on Third-street, and 42 feet on South-street, in the district of Southwark; and is a good stand for public business, having been occupied as a store; subject to a ground rent of twenty pounds per annum; taken in execution, and to be sold, as the property of David-Danny, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

To be Sold or rented,

PPOINT BREEZE, near Bordentown, containing about 150 acres, 12 acres of meadow cleared, and about twice that quantity may be made; the rest wood and arable land, about half of each. There are on the premises a good frame house, barn, stable, cow and carriage-house, milk-house, &c. also a good orchard of the best grafted fruit, of between 2 and 300 apple-trees, and a good collection of other fruit now in their prime for bearing, such as pears, peaches, plums, cherries, almonds, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, and currants of sundry sorts, white and purple foreign and country grapes; a large garden pailed in, with a good collection of flower roots, and kitchen ditto, well calculated for a gentleman's country residence from its extensive prospect and healthy situation on the river Delaware, within four miles of where the federal town is to be built. The stage from Philadelphia to New-York goes twice a week within half a mile of it, by which any thing can be brought from either place at a cheap rate. There is plenty of good sport for the lovers of shooting and angling on and near the premises. Time will be given, if required, for the greatest part of the purchase-money. If not sold by the first of April, it will be rented for one year.

Also a small house, and one acre of ground, joining the above place, with 20 or 30 apple and other fruit trees on it, on the road from Bordentown to Trenton.

A house, and lot of one acre, in Kingston, on the road to New-York, between Princeton and Brunswick; the house has four rooms on a floor besides the kitchen, and has been kept as a tavern. Apply to Col. Hogeland for the two first described places, and to Abraham Cruson, Esq; near Kingston, for the house there, or to the subscriber, in New-York.

GEORGE DOUGLASS.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

On the 18th of April next, on the premises, A CERTAIN Piece of Land, containing about 10 acres, with a good mill feat, that hath about 20 feet fall, a good stream sufficient to accommodate any kind of water works, situate about half a mile from the market-house in Germantown; late the estate of Jeremiah Trout, deceased; an indisputable title will be made, and the conditions of sale made known on the day of sale, by

March 16, 1786. HANNAH TROUT, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Tracts of Land, each containing 300 acres, two of them adjoining together, and lying one mile from Sufquehanna river, and the other lying about 10 miles from the other two, upon Shamokin creek; the whole situate this side of the said river, within 12 miles from Sunbury town, in Northumberland county. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers hereof. Wet and dry goods will be taken in payment.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Hempfield township, Lancaster county, about the middle of September last, two stray Creatures, viz. one a red and white COW, with a bell on; the other a black and white HEIFER, about three years old; they both have ear-marks. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

SAMUEL WRIGHT.

STATE LOTTERY-OFFICE,

MARCH 8, 1786.

WHEREAS the honorable the General Assembly, by a supplement to the Lottery Law, passed this session, have enacted,—"That it shall and may be lawful for the managers of the said lottery, and they are hereby enjoined and required, to prepare for the second, third, and fourth classes of the said lottery, pieces of blank paper of equal dimensions, and of the size of the papers upon which the prizes are to be written, conformably to the directions of the act, to which this is a supplement; and the said blanks, so prepared, shall cause to be rolled up and tied in the same manner, and as much as possible to resemble the prizes; of which blanks so rolled up and tied, seven thousand two hundred and ninety seven shall be put into the wheel containing the prizes of the second class, and being well mixed with the said prizes, shall be drawn with them."

In pursuance whereof, the honorable the Supreme Executive Council have been pleased to order, "That on the second Tuesday of April next, the Managers of the State Lottery proceed to the drawing of the Second Class of the said Lottery."

TICKETS in the SECOND CLASS are to be had at the Lottery-Office in Third-street, near Arch-street.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Kingess township, six miles from the city of Philadelphia; containing 64 acres of upland, and 16 and an half of marsh meadow; there are on the premises a good two story stone dwelling-house, with a well of good water before the door, also a convenient spring-house, a large barn calculated for wintering and feeding of cattle, with a never failing spring of water in the yard, a thriving young orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets.

STEPHEN PASCHALL, jun.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of JOHN SHEARER, formerly of Whitpain township, Montgomery county, late of Warwick township, Bucks county, deceased, are required to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that they may be discharged; and all those who are indebted to said estate, are desired to make payment thereof unto the subscribers, before the 30th day of this instant March, otherwise they will be under the necessity of applying to the law for the recovery of the same.

PETER SHEARER,)
LUDWIG SHEARER,) Administrators.

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS.

Some engagements which could not be dispensed with having prevented me from continuing the observations I had promised on the late act of Assembly for regulating the general elections, you will be good enough to admit the following in your next paper.

BEFORE proceeding to consider the two remaining divisions of my subject, it may be proper to take some notice of the composition signed "A Friend to Fair Elections," in the Gazette of the 22d instant.

To answer and refute this writer by paragraphs, however easy, must surely be needless, since he has not attempted to argue that the new plan is intended for the benefit of the people; and to prove that it was not so, was the object, and I hope the effect, of my observations. On the contrary, in his cursory glance upon the abbreviation of the time of polling, he has let fall an expression which tends to confirm the construction publicly made of the act in question; namely, that its parents had in view more of their own continuance in office, than of the general good. The light in which this unjustifiable encroachment upon common right is viewed is simply as a "blunder," of which the melancholy effect has been the loss of their seats to some of the authors of it. So that, if the people had not thus evinced their resentment, this part of the plan would have met with no censure from our writer, because it occasioned no expulsion of his friends. It would therefore have been more candid and ingenuous in the framers of the bill, as well as more consistent with the 15th section of the constitution, which requires that the reasons and motives for making a law shall be fully and clearly expressed in the preamble, to have inserted an honest confession of their wishes, in the place of the present awkward preamble. Something of the following nature, being consistent with truth and the contents of the act, might have answered the purpose: "Whereas the members of the present house of Assembly, conceiving it prudent to neglect the interests of their constituents till they have provided for their own, have, with great satisfaction, raised their wages to fifteen shillings per day: And whereas the pleasure of receiving this comfortable allowance, while the people are impoverished by taxes, &c. would be considerably diminished by the prospect of losing our seats at the annual election, and it has therefore become necessary to introduce a new and more convenient plan for conducting the said election, in which every provision (for defrauding the people of the effect of their suffrages, that can be prudently adopted at present) may be inserted: Be it therefore enacted, &c." I submit to the learned heads that drew up the bill, whether, if they had suffered their pen to write the real language of their hearts, it would have adopted a different tone. Singular patriots! who have laboured that your successors may be instructed to escape public odium, by avoiding the paths you have so diligently trod.

But to proceed to our writer, and his subject. The chief principles on which the annual elections of freemen ought to be conducted are, 1st. To restrain every person from voting, not duly entitled. 2d. To afford facility to those who are duly entitled. 3d. To ascertain with the greatest precision possible, the number of legal votes. 4th. To make the returns in such a manner as will be least liable to abuse or delay. If the laws in force before the 13th day of last September were adequate to these purposes, the wit of man can do no more, and the repeal deserves to be censured as needless and pernicious.

In proceeding through the history of these laws, one useful lesson may be collected, that nothing less than the actual experience of their defects induced the legislature at any time (the instance of last September excepted) to endeavour to amend them, and of course the pressure of the evil pointed out the nature of the remedy.

The first law on the subject was passed at Newcastle in the year 1700, and repealed in 1705 by Queen Anne. In this law the foundation was laid, of committing the superintendency of the election to the sheriff, which continued without objection or complaint till the reformation introduced by the Assembly of 1785.

After the repeal of this act was made known in Pennsylvania, the Assembly did not suffer a provision so important to be long wanting, and another act upon the same subject was passed before the end of the year. The sheriff or his deputy became again the judge of the election. He was assisted by inspectors nominated on the spot by the freeholders attending. When the election was closed, which was not till every qualified person present had polled, the sheriff was to open the box in which the tickets were deposited, in the presence of the inspectors, and to deliver the tickets one by one to the clerks, who entered the names and number of votes; the clerks were to pronounce to the people the persons elected.

This plan, which is no less intelligibly expressed than judiciously devised, our writer observes is transferred to and "rendered intelligible" in the act of 1785. To transfer and to render intelligible are very ingenious phrases to signify a repeal of a former plan, and a substitution of a new one, almost entirely different. Perhaps the difference, unless the latter is repealed, may soon become very "intelligible" to the electors.

However convenient the election of inspectors in the manner described might have been originally, it was found at the contest in 1742 to have occasioned much riot and difficulty, and the more convenient election of inspectors in the wards and districts was about that time adopted.

No assistant judges were yet appointed, though this writer, who is we may suppose fond of "going to the bottom of his subject," asserts that the sheriff, till 1766, named his own assistants. He was however allowed to name his deputies, when he could not attend.

In 1765 the election of burgesses for the city of Philadelphia was warmly disputed. Against a man then in the

confidence of the people, was opposed one who is now a learned judge. Those who composed what was called the proprietary party urged the election of the latter, with an earnestness and activity which excited from their opponents equal exertions. With the increase of inhabitants, the place appointed for receiving the votes had gradually become inconvenient, and in the tumult of the day it was also found, from the narrowness of access, to be dangerous to the voters. It was altered by the act of 1766, which took place soon after the meeting of the Assembly. The votes which had been given in without the proper local distinctions, were now to be received at the windows appointed to the respective wards, townships and districts. And an useful precaution was adopted, of depositing the lists and tallies of the clerks with the House of Assembly, in order that the evidence of misconduct might be found within immediate command in cases of controversy, which the act of 1785 has altered, not much for the better, to depositing them in the hands of "some justice of the peace."

In this act the first provision was made for electing assistant judges, which was to be by the sheriff, coroner, or other judge (meaning the deputies of those officers, or, on neglect of making a deputation, two freeholders elected on the spot, according to the act of 1705) together with the inspectors. And in thus providing for the fairness of the election, the certainty of the return was not neglected. The sheriff, the assistant judges, and at least six of the inspectors, were to seal the indentures which contained the return.

If I could, without condemning myself, adopt the indecent language of my opponent, I might say, he had been "guilty of a gross deviation from truth," in the account he has given of this act; for the appointment of the assistant judges was neither taken from the sheriff, nor had he till then appointed assistant judges at his own discretion, nor was any freeman confined to vote with the inspector of his own ward or township. The last unauthorized invasion on a common right, adherent to the person, and transitory with it, was reserved for the resentment of the present day.

That this act directed the return of the choice of inspectors to be delivered by the constable to the sheriff or other judge, is true; but it is also true, that the sheriff or other judge was not enabled to choose another inspector, in the place of one who did not attend, and therefore, although the opportunity to do evil was afforded, the motive was wanting. The late regulation, while it rendered it an advantage to a designing man in the office of a judge of election to suppress the return, should certainly have withheld the opportunity of doing so.

Soon after the revolution, viz. the 14th of June, 1777, the sheriff was excluded, not from the office of judge, but from the choice of the assistant judges, which was wholly conferred upon the inspectors; and a necessary amendment being made in the manner of making up the certificates, arising from the division of the places of voting, the remainder of the plan, as it stood in 1766, was continued and confirmed.

Of this plan experience is the best panegyrist. The only advocate for the act of 1785, which has yet appeared in print, has collected no facts to justify its rejection, the single circumstance of the sheriff of Lancaster county excepted, which, being too clumsy a "device" to be intended for a fraud, is far from sufficient to justify the new act. If our ancestors were right in waiting for actual outrages, before they ventured to lay their hands on this difficult fabric; if they were discreet in refraining even from amending the little exuberances or defects, though the whole was thereby rendered more vigorous and uniform, till a visible and urgent necessity; surely the charge of culpable innovation is deservedly bestowed on those, who, without the experience of evil or the requisitions of the people, have almost destroyed a system founded in freedom, improved by time, and distinguished in utility, in favor of what at best may be an idle speculation, but at present wears a more suspicious appearance.

The next and the last of this writer's observations that requires consideration is, that the sheriff, being frequently a candidate for office, ought not to be a judge in his own cause. The general position is indisputable. But it does not apply in the present case. The sheriff is only one of several judges. He has but one voice in any question that can arise, and no question can possibly arise in which he can tell how his interest can be affected by the decision. There is therefore no temptation to do ill, because there is no prospect that doing ill will be attended with advantage. To support his argument, the writer finds it necessary to borrow instances from a country where the people bend under regal prerogative, to direct the practice here, where there is but one constitutional source of power; and to deduce, from the earnestness with which the commons of England have opposed the admission of officers of the crown into their senate, an argument that he, whom in Pennsylvania the public favour has called to an eminent station, ought not to execute the regular and expected duties of his place to the close of his office. In such reasoning it has surely been forgotten, that the sheriffs in Pennsylvania and in England are rendered subservient to very different purposes, and that to incapacitate the sheriff from a seat in the House of Commons would have been the prudent jealousy of an English subject, whether he made the returns or not.

In selecting an historical fact to support his assertions, our critic, though he had the carelessness of his text so frequently before his eyes, has been singularly unlucky. Sir Edward Coke was not appointed sheriff of any county during the reign of James the first. It was in the reign of Charles I. A. D. 1625, that he was appointed sheriff of Buckinghamshire. (See Rushworth's collection, vol. x. p. 196.) Historians agree that the latter monarch expected by that office to exclude him from the parliament, which he soon afterwards called; but it had not the effect. Though Hume expresses himself ambiguously, and though Tindal, the annotator of Rapin, asserts, "that he does not find" that Sir Edward was returned in that parliament, yet there is the most indisputable evidence in confirmation of Rapin's positive assertion, that he was nevertheless chosen a member. This evidence is to be found in his own institutes (vol. 4. p. 48.) as follows: "At the parliament holden I. Caroli regis, the sherriffe for the county of Buckingham was chosen Knight for the county of Norfolk, (the native county of this celebrated man, in which he was exceedingly popular) and returned into the Chancery: and having a subpoena out of the Chancery served upon him at the suit of the lady C. pendente parlamento, upon motion, he had the privilege of parliament allowed unto him by the judgement of the whole house of commons."

Yet, though we find this writer so much mistaken both in the laws of his own country and the history of England, he must notwithstanding be allowed all the merit he possesses. And I hope the cheerfulness with which I confess my misinformation, will ex-
p-
ose the arrogance of his triumph. Upon enquiry of Mr. Bradford, I find it is true that a considerable number of copies of the bill were printed and delivered to the order of the House. But in thus discovering a mistake, there was no reason to exult as at the detection of a falsehood, unless it could be proved that the person asserting knew the contrary of his assertion to be true. Whether the manner of distributing these bills was sufficient for the information of the people, is to be known from the event. At the time of the election the contents of the act were heard, by most of the citizens of Philadelphia, with such a proportion of indignation and surprise, as afforded the most convincing evidence that the method taken by the legislature had not answered the purpose.

Having employed too much time in answering this writer, to proceed at present to the remaining points of this question, the examination of them will be concluded in the paper of next Wednesday.
I am, &c.

A FRIEND TO EQUAL LIBERTY.

Messrs. HALL and SELLERS,
The following essay upon the employment of criminals, extracted from the works of the late Dr. Fothergill, may perhaps convey some useful thoughts to our legislature upon that subject, which, from their minutes, I perceive must soon engage their attention.
Yours, &c. A. B.

It requires a very extensive acquaintance with many circumstances, to provide employment for those people who have been hitherto condemned for transportation. It will not therefore, I am persuaded, be taken amiss by those who have planned the late act, if I suggest a few considerations on the subject; how pertinent they may be, the public will determine. It is not merely to punish, but likewise to deter others, by example, from committing crimes worthy of punishment, that is the object of the legislature. Was no other circumstance to forbid it, one would therefore wish that the mode adopted might be as much open to the inspection of such as are likely to offend as possible. That the present method has not every advantage of this kind is most certain; few perhaps will pay them a visit on the river, at least of those persons who ought to profit by their example. I do not mean, however, that they should go at large, though in chains and with keepers. They should be kept as much as possible from all converse with the public, and yet be seen by them. Amongst other employments, that of sawing stone has been repeatedly proposed to the public. Let us state some of the advantages, and by considering them, we may possibly see more of the difficulty of providing a proper situation for these people. To employ them, 1st. In a business that requires very little previous instruction. 2d. Where one person can look after and instruct several. 3d. In which the labour may be proportioned to the strength, and a suitable task enjoined. 4th. In which they cannot embezzle the materials. 5th. In which they do not interfere with any business to which an apprenticeship is served; as it may be presumed, the moment felons are employed in it, honest men would chafe to leave it. 6th. An employment which has the appearance of hard labour, yet is not oppressive. 7th. Where they can be seen at work, without a possibility of much communication. 8th. In which they can earn enough to maintain themselves, have something reserved to compensate in part the wrongs they have done, and a part reserved for their maintenance in old age, or for their families. 9th. In which a considerable number may be kept in a narrow compass, and easily secured at night from doing mischief or escaping. 10th. And where they may receive Christian instruction, as well as wholesome discipline and correction, if they deserve it.

It is obvious that all these particulars ought to make a part of this new institution. I will not compare the practicability or advantage of this or that scheme. It would seem invidious. I rejoice that any mode is thought of and adopted for the punishment of offenders, by subjecting them to labour in their own country, and I hope it will be extended to all criminals, except murderers, incendiaries and robbers, who commit actions of cruelty, whether in houses or on the road; and then let retaliation take place, as well as confinement to labour for life.

Sawing of stone, either marble, portland, or any other kind of stone that is usually cut in this manner for the purpose of building, is an employment that has these advantages:--1st. It is performed by the masons labourers in general, who are soon taught to perform it. No one I believe ever serves an apprenticeship to it. And was the price of this labour reduced, more houses would be built with stone, stairs especially, by which fires and many other accidents would often be prevented. 2d. In this employment a very few persons could superintend many; for if they were disposed to be refractory, it would be easy to confine each person to his place, yet without hindering his work, or in any respect disabling him. 3d. To proportion each person's labour to his strength would, in this employment, be an easy matter. A large block of stone, and a long saw, requires more strength than a lesser one; and as it would soon be known how much a person could saw in a certain given time, to set a task, rather with a reward annexed than a punishment, would by no means be difficult; and by this means save the trouble of much chastisement. 4th. One should forever guard against the malignant and mischievous. Were they employed in any thing in which they could clandestinely do mischief, they would do it. In this occupation they can do none, but it immediately becomes its own punishment. The line is marked upon the stone, and by inclining the saw, they could injure the block and the slab; but by this inclination the work would become so much the more laborious, that they would soon give up mischief that would be to their own punishment. 5th. It has been said, that nobody serves an apprenticeship to this business, therefore no honest man is cashiered from his employment. It would seem that there are about 300 persons, perhaps more, who occasionally do this business, when their masters, the masons, have no other employment for them, in and about London. They earn from ten or twelve to thirty shillings a week, in proportion to their diligence and dexterity. The only expense is the price of the saw. It would not therefore be difficult, by keeping them diligently to work, to oblige them to maintain themselves, to save a part of the produce of their labour to make restitution, at least some little compensation, and to prevent their families, if they have any, from becoming burthenome to their parishes; and a reserve may be kept for their subsistence in old age. 6th. However hard the labour may seem, it need not be made oppressive: It has the appearance of hardship, but it is not so in reality, if those who have the care of them do their duty with any degree of humanity. These ought to be paid by the public, or from the general earnings of the confined, but ought to have no immediate benefit from their labour. Care, as much as possible, should be taken, that the intention of the law should be put in practice. 7th. It has been observed, that they may earn sufficient to maintain themselves and make restitution. 8th. Let a piece of ground be allotted for this purpose on the river side, in three different parts of London and Westminster; one near Old Palace or Scotland Yard, one near the Savoy, and one near the Tower. These three places are proposed for two reasons: First, That it will be necessary to have them on the water side, for the more easy conveyance of the blocks of stone; and Secondly, To be near places where guards are always at hand to quell any uproar, or sudden attempt to escape, that might be attempted to be put into execution; and for this purpose, a certain signal might be agreed upon between the governor and commanding officers, should their assistance be immediately wanted. To the river may be a range of buildings for the governor and his assistants; on two sides let strong stone cells be built, capable of being made warm in winter by flues in the walls, where each person may have his separate dormitory. To the land side let the place be open to inspection, only secured by a double range of high iron palisades: In the interval between, the stone may be laid as it is fawn, whether for the purchaser or the order. Through these palisades the men might be seen at work by all passengers, or others whose curiosity might lead them to see such an example; yet without the possibility of having the means conveyed to the prisoners to facilitate their escape. And if all their clothes were to be party-coloured, coats, waistcoats and breeches, half black half blue, or of any other two colours, it would scarcely be possible for them to be long concealed, should they ever escape. Let those who have distinguished themselves by their diligence and obedience, be gradually employed in carrying the stone from the sawyers to this receptacle, and other necessary employments about the place; but the particular regulations must arise from experience. I do not observe that any provision is made for any kind of religious worship for the persons now condemned to work upon the Thames. This is a great defect. Perhaps the crimes of some may have proceeded from a total neglect of every religious duty. The spirit of Christianity breathes a different temper. A

proper place might be set apart for their instruction, in a place where numbers are confined on shore. In floating prisons this is less likely to happen. We cannot forget this Christian care, and be innocent of their blood if they perish for want of our endeavours. If these suggestions are compared with the present employment on the Thames, where it is very probable these weak debilitated wretches must be set to do the work of the most athletic habits, it may possibly appear that the plan here suggested may have its advantages; but it is not to gain credit, but to do good, to consult for the public weal, that I have offered these considerations to whom it concerns.

It may be said there is not, cannot be worked enough in this way, for all the criminals in England. At all sea-port towns they may be employed in this manner, and on many of the navigable canals now carrying on in different places, and to these works the labour of those people would be a considerable advantage. It would not be difficult to point out some other advantages, but I have trespass'd perhaps too much already upon the reader's patience, and the room allowed by the printer. One thing, however, may possibly hasten an amendment, whether this or any other plan is adopted for the punishment of offenders. There may be less temptation, if public calamities should compel us to be less prodigal and abandoned.

THE Members of the Philadelphia

Contributionship for insuring Houses from Loss by Fire are desired to meet at the Court-house, on the tenth Day of April next, between the Hours of Two and Five in the Afternoon, in order to choose twelve Directors and a Treasurer for the ensuing Year. Philad. March 26, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership of CALEB and GEORGE NORTH is dissolved agreeable to contract; therefore all persons indebted to them are desired to make immediate payment, or give their obligation, with security if demanded.

There are now opening for sale, at the store formerly occupied by Caleb and George North, in Coventry, a handsome assortment of Merchandise, suitable to the season, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash, by
March 22, 1786
NORTH & WILSON.

WHEREAS we, the subscribers, living in Leacock and Lampeter townships, in the county of Lancaster, have proposed to sell and dispose of that certain Lot, No. 8, situated in the town of New-Holland, in Earl township, and county aforesaid. Now these are to request all and every person or persons to acquaint us speedily, if any there be, who have a right, and are desirous to hold said lot, by any previous grant or promise given or made to them or their assigns, by John Smith, late deceased, and the subscriber Moses Brinton; and upon proving there was any such grant or promise, and paying of the purchase-money, with the interest from the time that said town was laid out, he or they, or their assigns, so complying, shall have a clear title for the same; otherwise, if there be no proof made before the first day of the Fifth month (called May) next, then and from thenceforth we shall hold ourselves excused from any claim to such previous grants and promises aforesaid.

MOSES BRINTON,
JAMES SMITH, junior.
Third Month 20, 1786.

WHEREAS William Roberts, Esq; High-Sheriff of the county of Bucks, hath, in pursuance of warrants to him directed, made report to us at Newtown and elsewhere, in said county, that he had taken the bodies, seized and secured the estates real and personal of John Prowle and Thomas Ramsey, Collectors of Tintin; Daniel Hough and Enoch Bett's real estate, Collectors of Solbury; Jesse Jackson, Collector of Bensalem; Zebulon Pike, Collector of Buckingham, and Jonathan Kinsey, his security; Owen Lovett, Collector of Falls township; John Taylor, jun. Collector of Upper Makefield; Enoch Roberts, Collector of Millford; Patrick Hunter, Collector of Newtown; John Low, Collector of Rockhill; Jacob Burk, Collector of Richland; Cornelius Vanfant, Collector of Lower Makefield; and Daniel Martin, Administrator to the estate of Valentine Nelson, a Collector, deceased, of Middletown township, for the balance due on the several duplicates sent them by the Board of Commissioners, who have not paid the amount thereof unto John Hart, Esq; county Treasurer, agreeable to the several laws of this state.

NOTICE is therefore given, that a general meeting of the Commissioners will be held at Newtown, on the second day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the said John Prowle, Thomas Ramsey, Daniel Hough, Enoch Bett, Jesse Jackson, Zebulon Pike, Jonathan Kinsey, Owen Lovett, John Taylor, jun. Enoch Roberts, Patrick Hunter, John Low, Jacob Burk, Cornelius Vanfant, and Daniel Martin, Administrator of Valentine Nelson, deceased, are requested to pay the balances of their respective duplicates, otherwise warrants will be issued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the sale of the said Collectors goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or such parts thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the said balances, with costs, &c. agreeable to law, in this case made and provided.

ALEXANDER HUGHES,
JOSEPH MILVAIN, } Commissioners.
NATHANIEL ELLICOTT,

BARK wanted in Philadelphia.

A LARGE quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spanish, White, Hemlock, Burch and Black Oak, of which there has been a scarcity several years past. It is requested by the Tanners in the city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity, to be careful in putting it up to dry when stripped, and as speedily as they can, after it is sufficiently dried, to bring it to town, for want of which care they have suffered considerable loss.

Third month 23, 1786.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1786.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES MITCHELL, baker, late of this city, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to deliver them in, properly attested, in order for settlement.

WILLIAM BRADDIN,
ALEXANDER M'FALL, } Administrators.
ALEXANDER SMITH,

Gloucester county, March 27, 1786.
FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away yesterday, from the subscriber, living in Waterford township, an Irish servant lad, named PATRICK TOOL, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set, of a ruddy complexion, dark brown hair, speaks pretty good English; had on and took with him when he went away, a homespun lead coloured upper thick jacket, with a fall down collar and cuffs to the sleeves, patches on the elbows and cuffs of new cloth with wooden buttons, one blue and white striped under ditto, old leather breeches, two pair of blue grey yarn stockings, half worn shoes with hob nails in the heels and toes, a small felt hat, a large good axe, and a new hemp sheeting wallet with a patch on one end. Whoever secures said servant in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by
JOB COLES.

N. B. If said servant is taken up and confined in any goal, it is desired the same may be advertised in this paper.

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WORCESTER, March 16.

Dr. Gordon of Roxbury has been squibbed, roasted, and belted on all sides—in fact, he has been worried as much as ever a poor Fox was by a pack of Hounds.—To be serious, much has been said against the doctor, and his history—many things quite ill-natured, and some reports propagated without any foundation in truth. We do not mean wholly to justify the doctor's conduct—it is true that his proposals carry with them a deception by no means to be justified, and were they issued by a man of a different profession from the doctor, might perhaps be called by some a species of knavery; the doctor ought to have informed the public, in his proposal for printing his work, that he intended to have it printed in England or Scotland, and to carry the subscription money with him—then the subscribers might have chosen whether or not they would have paid three dollars and an half, and risked his twice crossing the Atlantic—his life, &c. before they received the books—or whether they would have paid money for a work to be executed in a foreign country, which might have been done in this, and the cash remained among us. But some allowance ought to be made for the doctor's carrying his work abroad—he is in expectation of selling the copy-right, after reserving as many copies as he pleases for himself, for a large sum of money—in short, it is supposed the doctor intends, if possible, to make a fortune by this publication—and who can blame him for his intention? As to what has been said of the doctor's political character, it is well known that in many instances he has shewn himself to be a most furious and flaming whig, and very inveterate against his countrymen the Britons. Few people act at all times consistently: Although many judicious people in this country have supposed several years since that if the doctor ever wrote a history, it would be a partial one, either on one side or the other; yet they may be mistaken—the doctor having been tossed about like a troubled sea by raging winds, may like that sea when those winds have exhausted their force, become calm. As to the abilities of the doctor as an historian, a specimen of them may be seen in a small Almanack published in the year 1776,—wherein is his history of the excursion of the king's troops to Lexington, &c. If his language, then, was not the most pleasing—and his ideas not the most refined, he has since had opportunities for great improvement, and perhaps he has now great acquirements.—Upon the whole it is best to let the doctor revisit his native country in peace, and they who choose to send their money with him, let them do it—they certainly have a right so to do—the risk is theirs.

We learn that the sum agreed on for the next tax, including the State and continental tax, is 300,000. part of which is to be paid in public securities.

A large quantity of counterfeit copper coin, manufactured in this and the neighbouring states, has lately been in circulation in this commonwealth, but it is now generally refused a currency by the trading part of the community; nearly one half of the copper coin in this country for twenty or thirty years past has been of a base kind, manufactured at Birmingham in England; however, it crept into circulation, and did, until the late additional quantity above mentioned made its appearance, pass for the same value as those which were genuine.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.

On Thursday last, the committee of the Honorable General Assembly, appointed to consider the several petitions presented to the House praying a repeal of the Law which annuls the Charter of the Bank of North-America, made the following Report: The Committee to whom were referred the Memorials of the Citizens of Philadelphia and other parts, setting forth the irregular and partial conduct of the late House of Assembly, in repealing the Charter of the Bank of North-America, and praying for a restoration thereof, or a suspension of the repealing Act,—Report,

THAT the said memorials containing a statement of proceedings, adduced by the memorialists in support of their charges against the late House—your committee first had recourse to the printed minutes, and found the statement had been truly made.

That conceiving it more their duty to state facts than opinions, your committee, in order to obtain information as to the reality of the complaints alleged against the bank in certain petitions presented to the late House, applied to Mr. Whitehill and Mr. Smilie, members of the committee appointed by that House to enquire therein, and on whose report a bill was brought in to repeal the said charter, and requested to know what were the enquiries they had made in consequence: But those gentlemen in answer to a question put to them, said, they had not called at the bank to make themselves acquainted with the nature of the transactions there, and your committee inferred generally from their conversation, that neither they the said Mr. Whitehill and Mr. Smilie, nor any of their colleagues, had made any special or occasional enquiry whatever concerning the bank.

The memorial mentioning the names of eight persons who had stood forth as supporters of the petitions against the bank, four of them, viz. Messieurs James Pearson, Robert Smith, William Graham and Frederick Heimberger, attending your committee in pursuance of notifications sent to them, they the said four persons were questioned as to facts relating to the bank consistent with their own knowledge: But they declined satisfying your committee, further than they had not been at the bank to gain information.

The President and some of the Directors of the bank also attending at the request of your committee, they affirmed that none of the members of the committee of the late House, or any of all the petitioners, had ever asked information at the bank concerning the conduct of that institution, or the nature of its transactions, though they the said President and Directors had at all times been ready to give such information, and had invited free enquiry.

It will follow from this relation, that the report made to the late House was grounded in general notions preconceived, or on the current popular opinions and speculations, without much consideration being bestowed on the special subject, and the same may at least be said of the petitions presented against the bank.

It will follow also that the House did not derive from either members of that committee or the said petitioners, those clear lights which would have been necessary to their deliberations on so difficult and interesting a subject, and which from the instructions to their committee they seem to have desired.

Your committee, on examining further into the conduct of the late House, in this transaction, could not but discover, in some instances, a spirit little suited to the transient and accountable representatives of a free people. In an early stage of the business, and when only it could have had its use, the bank was denied a hearing, and when at a later stage, it was yielded to the repeated instances of its President and Directors, the permission was qualified with this remark, "That it must be considered a matter of favor, and not of right." But the favor became nugatory through the application of a rule of order, which, obliging the council for the bank to speak before the council for the petitioners, left him to combat in the dark against possible charges and conjectural imputations. True it is he was suffered to make a reply to the ad-

verse council, but within a time so limited by the House as could scarcely be sufficient for preparation in any petty cause in the ordinary courts.

Thus confining themselves to facts and to reflections naturally arising from them, your committee conceive the conduct of the late House, in the instance of the bank, to be of most dangerous example. In their precipitancy they broke through the procrastinating forms of proceeding, which were fixed as fences against the sudden violence of power. And in their partiality they appear to have manifested a pre-determination to condemn.

Your committee beg leave to remark on some circumstances attending the memorials presented to this House, which ought to have considerable weight in their present deliberations. The subscribers to these memorials are so numerous as to bespeak the general sense of the community. In them are included the most respectable characters amongst us, men who from their intercourse and condition in life must be supposed best experienced in the effects good or bad, produced by the operations of the bank; and from general knowledge most intelligent in the nature of such institutions.

As the proceedings of the late House in the case of the bank thus appear with all the marks of precipitancy, prejudice and partiality, the annulling act has its foundation deeply laid in injustice, and remains a reproach both to the government and to the people. But your committee, trusting in the wisdom and probity of the present House, to restore to the state its lost honor, submit the following resolution.

That a special committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to repeal an act, entitled "An Act to repeal an act of Assembly, entitled 'An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of North-America;'" also one other act, entitled "An Act for preventing and punishing the counterfeiting of the common seal, bank bills and bank notes of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

GEORGE CLYMER,
WILLIAM ROBINSON, jun.
JOSEPH LILLY.

This day is appointed for the consideration of the above report.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

AND so, Messrs. Printers, it has turned out that the committee of the late House of Assembly, who were appointed to enquire concerning the Bank, made no enquiries at all. A pretty way of doing public business!—When an Assembly confides in a Committee, the treachery or neglect of that Committee extends through all the departments of government. The House is deceived by the Committee, and by that means the deception is spread over the public, and it takes up a year or two to put to rights the misconduct of two or three men in the beginning.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

It is a well known fact, says a correspondent, that most of the houses and ships that were built in this city before the war were built upon credit. Most of the new manufactures were set up and carried on, and even farms were purchased and improved, upon credit. The sufferings from a past tender law, and the dread of a future one, have hitherto prevented the revival of credit, or the lending of money upon bonds or mortgages. Under the operation of this fear, the Bank of North-America was instituted, and for several years it served as a substitute for private loans. Houses and ships were built, and improvements in manufactures of all kinds were carried on, by money borrowed occasionally at the bank. Commerce and arts flourished in Philadelphia, while they declined in every other city in America, from the want of that credit which the bank produced in our city. But since the fatal act of September last, what a change has taken place in the trade and business of our city! Our wharves look on a week day as they used to look on Sundays. Only a few houses are building, and still fewer contracted for; and not a ship on the stocks, the property of our merchants! The mischief done by the attack upon the bank centers ultimately upon the farmer and mechanic, particularly upon

The Shipcarpenter,
The Housecarpenter,
The Blacksmith,
The Anchorsmith,
The Nailor,
The Painter,
The Sailmaker,
The Rigger,
The Mastmaker,
The Brickmaker and
The Mason,

besides day labourers of all kinds, who were supported by these tradesmen. Restore the charter of the bank, and industry and trade will be invigorated, and bread will be given to thousands.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE bubble of Silas Deane, and the bubble of the opposition to the bank, have several circumstances in them that are alike. As an honest friend to the public I set myself to detect the one, and with the same motives of sincerity I shall pursue the other.

The leaders of this opposition having undertaken what they did not understand, are endeavouring to strengthen themselves by making it a party matter between the constitutionalists and the republicans. They find themselves losing ground, and now seek to shelter their misconduct and mismanagement under this resource.

The bank, as a national question, has nothing to do with party.—As a means of increasing the commerce, and promoting the agriculture and prosperity of the country, it is supported by numbers of the constitutionalists as well as republicans.

It would be a very poor excuse for a representative of Bucks or Berks, or any of the counties whose property depends on the ready sale and exportation of its produce, to tell their constituents, that though the attack on the bank last year had operated to reduce the market for their produce, and retard the exportation of it, yet the loss must be submitted to, for it was a party matter. A man in office may live by his party, or a man in power, and fond of displaying it, may make some sacrifices to preserve it.—But what is this to the farmer; he must live by his labour and the produce of his farm.

Nothing is more certain than that if the bank was destroyed, the market for country produce would be monopolized by a few monied men, who would command the price as they pleased. And it is a matter much to the honor of some merchants in the city, who by their fortunes could engross the trade to themselves; that they support the bank as a public benefit to the commerce of the state.

Were there no other use of a bank than that of affording a safe convenient place where people who have spare cash by them, which they do not immediately want, may lodge it until they had occasion for it; this alone, I say, were there no other use in a bank, is a material advantage to the community, because it keeps the money in use and circulation that would otherwise be locked up.—There are in this city nearly six hundred people who constantly send their spare cash to the bank in this manner. They receive no interest for it, and in the mean time the country has the use of the money. Take away the bank and this mo-

ney returns into the chests and coffers of its owners, where it lies locked up in death and darkness, and is, in the mean time, of no more use to the community than if it was in the mine.

If there are any who suppose that I have engaged myself in this business merely on account of the bank, I wish they would state their reasons. I am ready to satisfy any man either publicly or privately on this, or any other circumstance relating to my conduct therein. I know how and where the opposition began, and the manner it has been conducted, even to the writing of the report of the committee of the late house of assembly. And the persons concerned in this opposition have for ten years past known me too well, even to believe that I am governed by self-interested motives.

COMMON SENSE.

Extract of a letter from one of the commissioners for Indian affairs, dated Miami, December 21, 1785.

"Two days ago we had a determinate answer from the Shawanese. They say they had been blinded and imposed upon by bad people;—that they will give no more attention to their stories, but will collect their own nation, with all others in their power, and will attend us immediately. If they are serious (as I think they are) we will be able to do business in a short time. There are here, about one hundred Delawares and Wyandotts, who seem much interested in forwarding the treaty."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the western country, to his friend in New-Haven, dated Fort-Fenny, near the Miami, Dec. 22d, 1785.

"The population of the country of Kentucky will amaze you; in June, 1779, the whole number of inhabitants amounted to 176 only, and they now exceed 30,000. I have now been 39 days at this post, and there have passed 34 boats for the falls; and not more than one third the boats which come to this country with settlers, go as far down as this place: it is a moderate computation to number 10 to a boat, this gives an addition of 1000 at least in the last 40 days, and I am informed more than one half the settlers come through the wilderness from Virginia, I have not a doubt but 3000 men in arms might be paraded at this place in twelve days, if necessary.

"It will be as practicable to turn a torrent of water backward, as to prevent the amazing emigration to this country; and, like the general collection at the last day, they are of all nations, tongues and languages, from China, from all parts of Europe, from our own country, and every part of America they are gathered.

"The whole of that country is located, some of 8 or 10 locations upon each other, that whoever purchases there, is sure to purchase a law suit, and a very uncertain title.

"The principal settlement is Lexington, 70 miles S. E. from this post, Louisville, at the falls of the Ohio, consists of about 100 buildings, in three parallel streets, in an oblique direction to the river; it is in a beautiful situation, having the falls in the front, and a view of the river in its course from the upper country. On the N. W. side of the falls, the earth, or waters issuing through it, possess a petrifying quality beyond what I have seen at any other place, fish, birds, roots, vegetables, &c. &c. are petrified, and adhere to the flat rock at the bottom, many of which we have gathered.

"The big bones of an animal, now unknown, are also among the curiosities of this country; they are dug out of the earth at a Salt Lick, about 30 miles from this place; we took up some 7 feet under ground; a thigh bone of four feet one inch long, and a double tooth weighing 5 lbs. and a quarter, are among them. Some much larger have been found.

"From every observation I can make, I have not a doubt this country will be speedily settled, and very great advantages may be made by those who are early in their adventures and speculations, and I have no more doubt that the United States will lose all the benefit they expect to derive from it, unless some more expeditious method for opening the settlement on this side the river should be speedily adopted."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Trenton, New-Jersey, to his correspondent in New-York, dated March 20, 1786.

"Our assembly have rescinded their resolution of November last, which was hastily produced, and calculated to counteract all federal measures, until your state should come into the general impost.—Both branches of the legislature are seriously determined to counteract, as far as they can, every local system of New-York, until they come fully into the impost duty. It is not politically wise or just to delay it for an hour. A bill is now engrossed in council, to establish a free port at Powles Hook; and I presume an impost duty will be laid on all goods brought from New-York into Jersey. All the other states have come fully into this essential measure, and it is strange that New-York should now act so inconsistent with her former policy."

THE Members of the Society for the relief of poor distressed masters of ships, their widows and children, are desired to attend a quarterly meeting, on Monday, April 3, 1786, at the Mason's Lodge, in Lodge-Alley, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, an indentured servant girl, named CATHARINE SHORT, about 18 years of age, fair complexion, brown hair: Had on, and took with her, one new mode bonnet, a brown cambric cloak, lined with green baize, one red worsted gown, one calicoe ditto, a blue callamanco skirt, one black quilted ditto, two aprons, one check, the other white, one pair thread hose, and a pair of old shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

TO BE LETT,

For one or two years from the first of May next, THAT large, commodious and beautiful country seat belonging to the Rev. Dr. SMITH, commanding an extensive view of the river Schuylkill at the falls, now occupied by John Rice, Esq; with all convenient stables and other out-houses, and also from 20 to 40 acres of meadow and other ground, as may best suit the tenant. For terms apply to the Hon. Thomas Miffin, Esq; or Major Von Haer, adjoining the premises, or to William Moore Smith, Esq; at Col. Craig's, Montgomery county.

Also to be lett, A plantation of about 230 acres of LAND in Lower Merion, adjoining Mr. Algernon Roberts, and opposite Righter's Ferry on Schuylkill. Apply as above.

WANTED,

AN APOTHECARY for the PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY. Apply to Dr. Jones or Dr. Shippen. N. B. Proposals will be received till the 25th instant.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A TWO story log Dwelling-house, and Lot of Ground, situate in the town of Lebanon, in the county of Dauphin, on the main street leading from Lancaster; likewise a certain tract or piece of land, situate and lying in the township of Bethel, in Berks county, containing about 200 acres of excellent land, on which there is a never-failing stream of water, sufficient to drive a grist-mill or saw-mill; adjoining lands of Frederick Sheaffer. Whoever inclines to purchase the above described lot, and piece of land, can apply to ELIZABETH PATTON, in the town of Lebanon, or to ROBERT COLEMAN, iron-master, of Lancaster county, Executors of the last will and testament of Robert Patton, deceased. March 15, 1786.

Tredyffrin township, Chester county, March 17, 1786.

To be SOLD, by public Vendue,

On Friday, the 7th of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, either for a term of six years or for ever,

A STONE Messuage, Grist-mill, and Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, in the Valley, near Howell's tavern, where the road leading to Sweet's Ford and the Yellow-spring road intersect each other, about one mile from the Lancaster road, and 20 miles from the city of Philadelphia. The plantation contains about 30 acres of land, 16 whereof are good arable land, under high lime and dung manure, and yielded for 7 or 8 years past from 200 to 250 bushels of grain per annum, with an orchard of about 80 apple trees thereon, and some peach trees; about 3 acres and an half are good watered meadow, and are generally mowed three times per annum; the remainder is fine woodland. The messuage or dwelling-house and mill are all of stone, and in good order; the mill bath two sets of stones, one for merchant and one sett for country work custom, of which last particularly there is a very great run; the whole of the mill gears are in the best order. The water is a never-failing stream, with about 22 feet fall, consisting of several fine springs, one whereof in particular falls directly upon the wheel, and is clear of ice the whole winter through; there is also a large stone barn about 4 years old, well built and very convenient, with good stone stables on both sides; there are further on the premises, a log distillery, with two distills and all other utensils for carrying on the distillery; the water, by means of a small canal, runs out of the mill-race into the distills, which makes it convenient; also a lime-kiln in good order, and a rich lime stone quarry; wood in great plenty may be had near the kiln, very cheap, or on halves for lime. The title is indisputable. The terms of sale and payment (which will be easy) will be made known at the time and place of sale, and attendance will be given, by

CASPER STEINMETZ.

N. B. Possession will be delivered on the first day of May next.

INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,

Chefnut near Third-street,

WHERE all kinds of Public Securities are bought, sold, bartered or exchanged. The highest price in

READY MONEY,

is given for Depreciation, Loan-Office, Nicholson's, Stelle's, Story's and Pierce's Certificates; likewise, for Continental or either of the States money, Virginia military and treasury Land-warrants, and for every other sort of Continental or State Securities.

COUNTRY PEOPLE,

or those who may want Land-Office papers, and have warrants or patents to pass through the Office, may be supplied with such certificates as are receivable there, and have their whole business expeditiously done, by applying to

FRANCIS WHITE.

Lower Merion, March 14, 1786.

Calicoe Printing and Bleaching.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the merchants, traders, and public in general, that he is now sitting up the Bleach-field, in Lower Merion township, ten miles from Philadelphia, laid out and lately possessed by Daniel Burrell, where he intends carrying on the Bleaching and Printing business, on the same principles they are conducted in Britain. Merchants and traders may be supplied with patterns to suit the fancy of their customers, on the shortest notice, and the farmer and mechanic may enjoy, with satisfaction, the fruit of their domestic industry; he flatters himself that from the long experience he has had in both branches, to give general satisfaction. Pattern books will be lodged in different places for the convenience of the public, of which timely notice will be given. All orders will be duly attended to and gratefully acknowledged, by the public's most humble servant,

ROBERT TAYLOR.

WANTED,

A LARGE quantity of Spanish Oak, White Oak and Black Oak BARK, for which a good Price, and ready Money will be given, by the Tanners in Germantown.

JOHN ELLIOTT, Junior,

In Front-street, between Chefnut and Walnut-streets, hath for Sale, a large assortment of

LOOKING Glasses, in plain mahogany frames; Painters Colours, Window Glass, &c. Drugs and Medicines in general. Also, a quantity of Holland Blacklead Crucibles, and a large Fishing Seine.

N. B. He wants to purchase a quantity of Linseed Oil.

FOR SALE,

ALL that bank and water Lot, commonly called Dickinson's Burnt Buildings, situate in the city of Philadelphia, between Walnut-street and the Dock; containing in breadth on Front-street eighty-five feet seven inches, and extending from thence the same breadth two hundred and fifty feet into the river Delaware. The bank lot bounded northward by John Rofs, eastward by Water-street, southward by John Pinkerton, westward by the said Front-street. The water lot bounded northward by the heirs of George Kennedy, deceased, eastward by the said river, southward by Isaac Cox, and westward by the said Water-street. Should no purchaser offer for the whole, it will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the third day of May next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-House, in seven lots, viz. Four bank lots: No. 1. From John Rofs's line southward, 18 feet 7 inches. No. 2. From thence 19 feet 3 inches to a 5 feet alley. No. 3. From the north side of said alley 21 feet 2 inches; and No. 4. From thence 21 feet 7 inches to the said John Pinkerton. And three water lots: No. 5. From Kennedy's line 31 feet 3 inches. No. 6. Twenty-two feet 8 inches to a 9 feet wide cartway; and No. 7. From the fourth side of said cartway 22 feet 8 inches to the said Cox's line, agreeably to a plat thereof to be seen at the Old Coffee House, and at Rofs and Vaughan's Store. Enquire of

Philadelphia, March 9th, 1786.

DANIEL BENEZET,
LEWIS WEISS,
ROSS and VAUGHAN.

A BSCONDED from his master's service, a Servant Man, named Henry Featherstone, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thin long visage, short curled black hair, by trade a blacksmith. Had on and took with him a white linnen shirt and waistcoat, a short spotted cotton waistcoat, a blue cloth coat with white-metal buttons, corduroy breeches, two pair of stockings, and other clothes not rightly known. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall receive Two SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE Reward, paid by

GEORGE GODDARD, Blacksmith, Philadelphia, Northern Liberties.

March 9th, 1786.

THE copartnership of COOPER, HARRISON and Co. being dissolved by mutual consent the first of February last, and the subscriber appointed to settle all accounts relative thereto, requests all persons indebted to them to make immediate payment; and all those that have any demands against said copartnership, are desired to produce their accounts for settlement.

JOHN HARRISON.

N. B. The lumber business is carried on as usual, at Vine-street wharf, by SOUDER and MEGEE.

To be SOLD or LETT,

And may be entered on the first of April next,

A COMMODIOUS Dwelling-house, Brewery and Malt-house, near the corner of Race and Fourth-streets, in Philadelphia. The whole in very good repair, and the brewing vessels upon the best construction.

Also to be SOLD, or LEASED, about 18 acres of land, five of which are meadow, the whole inclosed with cedar posts and rails, something more than two miles from the city. Its situation high, and suitable for a country seat. For terms, apply to THOMAS MOORE, in Market-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

Or LET for one or more years,

A Valuable Plantation and tract of land, now in the tenure of John Clemans, situate on Cooper's creek, one mile only from Cooper's ferries, and between two and three miles (by water) from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Messrs. William and Samuel Cooper, in Waterford township, Gloucester county, New-Jersey. Said premises contain upwards of 120 acres, whereof about 50 are cleared tillable land, 50 good wood land, on which are a sufficient quantity of rail timber to accommodate the place, and the remaining 20 acres are excellent banked meadow. There is also a good frame brickpaved dwelling-house on the premises. The several advantages consequent from the natural good quality of the soil, and its very agreeable and near situation to the Philadelphia market, are unnecessary to enumerate. Possession will be given the 25th instant. For terms, enquire of the subscriber, in Seventh-street, near Market-street, Philadelphia.

March 8, 1786. JOHN KEBLE.

N. B. If the above premises should be sold, a part of the purchase money being paid down, easy terms will be given for the remainder.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Cherry-alley, on Friday last, the 17th instant, a German Servant Maid, a native of Hanover, she says she has three christen names, viz. Henrietta Sophia Dorothea Grotin or Grossin, but goes in the indenture by the name of Sophia Grotin. She speaks the High Dutch very indifferently, and but very little English; is between twenty and thirty years old, about four feet ten inches high, long visage, dark brown hair, has had her ears bored twice for wearing rings, but the holes are now torn and most of her fore teeth gone. She took with her a blue cloak with a hood, a double short-gown of cotton on both sides, two linsley woolsey striped petticoats and one of brown calimanco, a pair of black stockings with white clocks, and a pair of shoes with large buckles. Whoever takes up said maid, and brings her to her master, shall have the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1786. JOSEPH CAUFFMAN.

To be LET upon Lease

For a number of years, and may be entered upon on the first day of April next.

THAT highly improved farm and seat, commonly called Hope-Lodge, situate in Whitemarsh, Montgomery county, thirteen miles from Philadelphia, containing near three hundred acres of excellent land. There is on the said premises an elegant mansion house, 60 feet by forty-five deep, four rooms on a floor, a good tenant's house, a good stone barn, 60 feet by 40, sufficient stables for horses and cattle, a good waggon-house, smoke-house, and milk-house, an extensive orchard, a most excellent garden, about 25 acres of exceeding good meadow, and more may be made. For terms, apply to Richard Footman, in Philadelphia; to George Egart, near the premises; to John Huston, at Chefnut Hill; to John Lawrence, Esquire, near Norris-town, or to the subscriber, in Wilmington.

March 6th, 1786. J. H. WATMOUGH.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS, about the 20th of January last, a certain young man, who called himself JOHN HART, came in to Bethel township, Dauphin county, late or heretofore part of the county of Lancaster, where he resided about ten days, and then borrowed of the subscriber, on the second day of February, a black horse, about twelve hands high, between five and six years old, has a small star in his forehead, part of the hoof on the off hind foot is white; promising to return said horse the same evening; said young man appears to be about twenty-one years of age, about five feet six inches high, has black curled hair, is of a fresh colour, is well set, has remarkable thick lips, speaks good English and Low Dutch, also the High German language, though not perfectly; there is good reason to believe that his name is Jeremiah Miller; he says he understands the milling business, and that he is also a weaver. Whoever apprehends the said man, so that he may be brought to justice, and secures the horse, that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horse only; to be paid by

March 6th, 1786. ADAM WEAVER, Senior.

N. B. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Adam Weaver, junior, of Chefnut Hill, Philadelphia county, shall have Four Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, without any questions asked.

For NEW-YORK,

THE SLOOP

New-York Packet,

JOHN HYDE, Master,

WILL sail in five or six days, having part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage, apply to said master, on board, now lying the upper side of Market-street wharf.



March 7th, 1786.

NEW-TOWN township, Chester county, March 3, 1786. FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, an apprentice lad, named RAMOS NEWFER, near 18 years of age; he is of a thin visage, brown bushy hair, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, a light coloured country made cloth coat, faced with the same, a falling collar, wooden buttons, and buttons to the sleeves; he had also two waistcoats, one white twilled, the other brown lincey, two homespun shirts, buckskin breeches, two pair of woollen stockings, one pair black, the other orange coloured, his shoes newly soled, with three rows of pegs in the soles, and nails in the heels; it is supposed he took with him a cart whip, and perhaps will want to engage to drive a team. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentice, so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN WILLIAMSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE convenient HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Reading, and county of Berks, situate at the corner of Penn and Callowhill-streets. The lot is 60 feet front, and about 230 feet in depth, to a 20 feet alley. The house is built of brick, well finished, and in good order, two stories high, four rooms on each floor, a cellar under the whole, a convenient kitchen back of the house, a frame stable, and adjoining to the house in front is a small frame tenement, suitable for a shop. The situation of this house for trade is equal to any in town, and being on the Court-house square, is airy and pleasant. One half of the purchase money being paid down, the remainder will be accepted in two payments, at six and twelve months, without interest. For terms, apply to COLLINSON READ, Esq; in Reading, or the subscriber, in Front, near Vine-street, Philadelphia.

ELIZABETH LIGHTFOOT.

Taunton Iron-works for SALE,

ALL those valuable works, called TAUNTON IRON-WORKS, situated in Eveham township, Burlington county, and state of New-Jersey, viz. Furnace now in blast, and will cast eighty tons of pig-iron a month, with every building belonging to the same new last summer; together with a sett of new stove patterns, a forge with three fires adjoining the furnace, now in compleat working order, the most of the works being new last fall; and for the convenience of the above, one eighth of a Saw-mill, distant one mile from the said works. The purchaser may be accommodated with a quantity of pig-iron.

The above works are situated in a very plentiful part of the country, only seventeen miles from Philadelphia, and eight miles from a navigable creek leading to the same, those, with other advantages, renders it one of the most desirable purchases of the kind. The works are exceedingly well supplied by never-failing streams of water; a large body of iron ore is near the works, that the teams haul constantly three loads each per day, and the metal is well known to be equal to any on the continent, also a large tract of woodland adjoining and belonging to the same; the expence of conveying iron to Philadelphia is only fourteen shillings per ton. For further particulars apply at said works, to

GEORGE HASTINGS.

To be Sold at Public Sale,

At John Rutledge's, on the premises, the 18th day of April next, being the third day of the week, either together, or in lots of two to three hundred acres,

A TRACT of Land, called, Good Will Purchased again, situate in Harford county, in the state of Maryland, twenty miles from Baltimore town, near the upper Cross Roads, containing one thousand five hundred and fifty-two and an half acres. It is mostly good wheat land, well watered, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made on several of the lots, each of which has a proportion of wood land. There are several buildings and orchards on it, and the whole is well fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore will render it very valuable. The purchase money to be paid in seven equal yearly payments, the purchasers giving satisfactory security, and paying the interest annually. A draught of the land, divided into lots, may be seen at John Rutledge's, on the premises, who will shew the land to any person desirous of viewing it.

CHARLES JERVIS,

Attorney to Ann Pemberton.

N. B. The sale was advertised to have been the 9th of March, but by an accident is postponed till the above time.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

And may be entered upon the first day of April next, **T**HAT valuable and well improved Farm or Plantation, known by the name of Mount Pleasant, lying pleasantly situated within one mile of Mount-holly, in the county of Burlington, in the state of New-Jersey, containing about 200 acres, of which about 110 acres are cleared, the remainder well timbered, and the whole tract under good cedar fence; on which there is a good brick dwelling-house, with four rooms on a floor, with good cellars under the whole, a new brick kitchen adjoining the house, with a pump of excellent water before the door, likewise a large barn, stables, hay-house, and many other convenient out-houses. There are about 30 acres of excellent meadow, and about as much more may be made at a very small expence, and a fine bearing orchard of upwards of 1000 apple trees of the best grafted fruit, and capable of producing 100 hogheads of cyder per annum; besides other fruits, such as peaches, plums, quinces, cherries, mulberries, raspberries, currants, &c. This plantation is supposed to have as many advantages as any in this state, which is well known by many, as it adjoins the great road leading from Mount-holly to Burlington, and likewise adjoins Rancocas creek that leads to the town of Mount-holly aforesaid, where shallops and other vessels are passing daily from thence to the city of Philadelphia, which said navigable creek abounds with plenty of fine fish in the summer, and fowl in the winter season, and on which there is a very fine landing for lumber, and very convenient for a ship-yard for building of ships, brigs, or any other vessels. The farm is well watered, and the plow land is fertile, and good for grain of any kind or pasture, and is thought equal, if not superior, to any in that part of the country. Any person inclining to purchase or rent, may know the terms and view the premises, by applying to the subscriber, living thereon.

JOHN LEE.

N. B. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser, if fold, and a reasonable time given for payment of part of the purchase money.

March 7, 1786.

To be RENTED,

And entered on early the ensuing Spring, **A** FORGE, Rolling and Slitting Mills, on Brandywine, near the town of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware. Apply to JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington, or the subscribers, in Philadelphia.

RUMFORD DAWES,
ABIJAH DAWES.

1st month 17th, 1786.